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1932



HAMLIN
ORANGE TREE
IN FRUIT

Fruits and Nuts



TRADE-MARK REGISTERED

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO.
GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA

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FLORIDA EXPERIMENT STATION
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA



A small home orchard of fruit and nut trees

FOREWORD



HE seasons of fifty years have witnessed the beginning and gradual development of a vision conceived in the mind of our founder, Mr. George Lindley Taber. The original small business has grown steadily into an institution which has contributed much to the progress of southern horticulture. For many years Mr. Taber guided us, and now we "carry on."

We will soon celebrate our fiftieth birthday, and we approach the half-century mark with a keen sense of gratitude toward our customers for their liberal patronage and continued support.

The season 1931-32 marks a decided change in our manner of communication with you, our customers. Five distinct divisions of nursery stock are now presented in five separate Catalogues—ROSES, AZALEAS and CAMELLIAS, ORNAMENTALS, FRUITS and NUTS, CITRUS FRUITS. These will take the place of the General Catalogue previously issued. Each one of these books covers, more exhaustively than was formerly possible, that particular class of material which it describes. In this way we hope to serve you more efficiently and satisfactorily.

At this time, in spite of severe economic stress, we are able to pursue our scientific and practical horticultural work. Our institution is sound and the work progresses. In the years to come, as in the past, the same high standard of quality will be maintained, and the basis of integrity and fair dealing upon which the business was founded nearly fifty years ago will continue to underlie all its activities.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO.

Glen Saint Mary, Florida



An orange grove typical of Florida's greatest product of the land

Citrus Fruits

THE GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES COMPANY has, for a great many years, grown more Citrus Trees than any other nursery in the world.

We know the comparative value of different sorts because we are growing them in our test orchards.

Our varieties are selected strains, with a straight-line history going back to an individual tree of known merit.

Care is taken in propagation to select well-developed buds from trees of authentic parentage, making sure that the young trees are true to name—quality products in every particular. When they are sold, the roots of one-year trees are three to five years old.

We have studied conditions in this section of the United States over a long period of years, constantly producing trees, seeking new sorts, improving varieties, recording results, and making this information available to the people of the South.

During the past few years, Citrus Fruits have increased tremendously in popularity as table-fruits, due to their flavors, attractiveness, and their food-values as compared with other fruits.

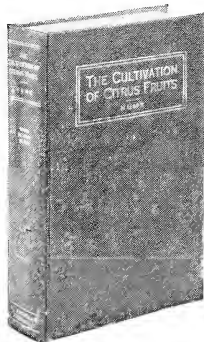
Their place is distinctive and their healthfulness fully established. We believe it to be sound reasoning that the demand for Citrus Fruits will be steady and permanent, and the planting of these long-lived trees a worth-while investment.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA is the only stock that we recommend for northern Florida and the Gulf Coast country. Varieties budded on this stock are made hardier because of its dormant and hardy character, and the fruit is of exceedingly fine quality, ripening two to three weeks earlier than on other stocks. For the Satsuma Orange, it is the only stock to use, because of its influence on the quality of the fruit and the fruitfulness and hardness of the tree. It is adapted to planting on alluvial lands, clay lands, soils underlaid with clay, and those which naturally contain plenty of moisture or to which water can be applied by irrigation. It should not be planted on high, dry, sandy lands lacking moisture. On such soils it is a failure.

THE CULTIVATION OF CITRUS FRUITS

By H. HAROLD HUME

This new citrus book covers all phases of citrus fruit-growing. It deals exhaustively with varieties, propagation, nursery practices, planting, fertilizing, pruning, and frost protection, and covers the details of orchard management and harvesting and marketing the crop. Insects and diseases are described and methods for their control are discussed. It contains 561 pages and 237 illustrations from drawings and photographs. **Price \$5 per copy, postpaid.**



Owari Satsuma Orange

For many years it was believed that there was but one Satsuma Orange. The investigations of Dr. T. Tanaka, however, have shown that in Japan there are at least a half dozen well-marked varieties of Satsuma, with still others showing minor distinctions. A careful investigation of Satsuma orchards has been made in America by Dr. Tanaka and Mr. Leo B. Scott, of the United States Department of Agriculture. They found that three strains of Satsuma have been unknowingly mixed together, propagated, sold, and planted. The result in the bearing orchards is most unsatisfactory, as the resulting crops are not uniform in size, quality, or time of ripening.

When the propagation of Satsumas was undertaken by the Glen Saint Mary Nurseries (trees were first offered for sale in 1888), but one single introduction was made. The propagating material of this strain came from Maj. O. P. Rooks, Fruitland Park, Fla. To this single introduction, all our subsequent propagations trace back. Orchards planted with Glen Saint Mary trees throughout the Gulf Coast country became noted for the fine, large, uniform, early-maturing crops of fruit they produced. An investigation made by Dr. Tanaka and Mr. Scott has shown that our trees in orchard and nursery consist of a pure strain—Owari Satsuma. This is the variety most commonly grown in Japan, where it has practically supplanted other strains. Through all these years—past forty years to be exact—this is the variety we have furnished our customers. This is so as the direct result of our policy of line propagation, beginning with a definite specimen of known worth. The fruits of Owari Satsuma are large, flattened, depressed at both stem and blossom end, deep orange in color, with thin smooth rind, which may be stripped from the pulp with the fingers without breaking the sections into which the fruit is divided (see illustration), and nearly or quite seedless. No citrus fruit that we know of surpasses a well-grown, well-ripened fruit of Owari Satsuma from our orchards. Trees of this strain are thornless, prolific, vigorous, rather upright growers. For years we have marketed our crop during October and early November, though sometimes we have shipped in September. Owari Satsuma is an extremely hardy tree, having gone through 15 degrees Fahr. without injury, and its natural hardiness is increased by budding on *Citrus trifoliata* stock. This is the only stock adapted to it, the only one on which we grow it. Young trees are heavy bearers, and under proper conditions an orchard of this variety brings early returns on the investment. It is particularly adapted to west Florida, southern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the Gulf Coast country of Texas. In this section Owari Satsuma is a high-class, profitable orchard fruit.



Owari Satsuma Oranges

WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL SATSUMA BOOKLET

The Temple Orange

One of the very highest quality Oranges known, and entirely distinct from all others. No better table citrus fruit may be found. It possesses in high degree every desired character and quality of an Orange of the fancy type. Fruits run mostly to large size, deep orange-red; skin is smooth or pebbled, tough, thick, separating easily from the pulp; free from rag and very juicy; of most delicious flavor. Grows well on *C. trifoliata*, this stock seeming to be particularly well suited to the growth and fruiting characteristics of the variety. Every home orchard containing citrus fruits should have a few Temples at least.

ORANGES

HAMLIN. The ideal, extra-early, round, sweet Orange. Skin thin, velvety, and smooth. Color golden yellow to orange-red. Flesh melting, juicy, delicious, and practically seedless. Size runs 176 to 216 usually.

LUE GIM GONG. Season April to July. Large, packing 126 to 176. Orange-red, smooth very few seeds. A fine shipper and keeper. Flesh orange-color, rich, very juicy and free from rag. Very high quality. Tree cold-resistant. Best very late Orange and successful on *Citrus trifoliata* roots.

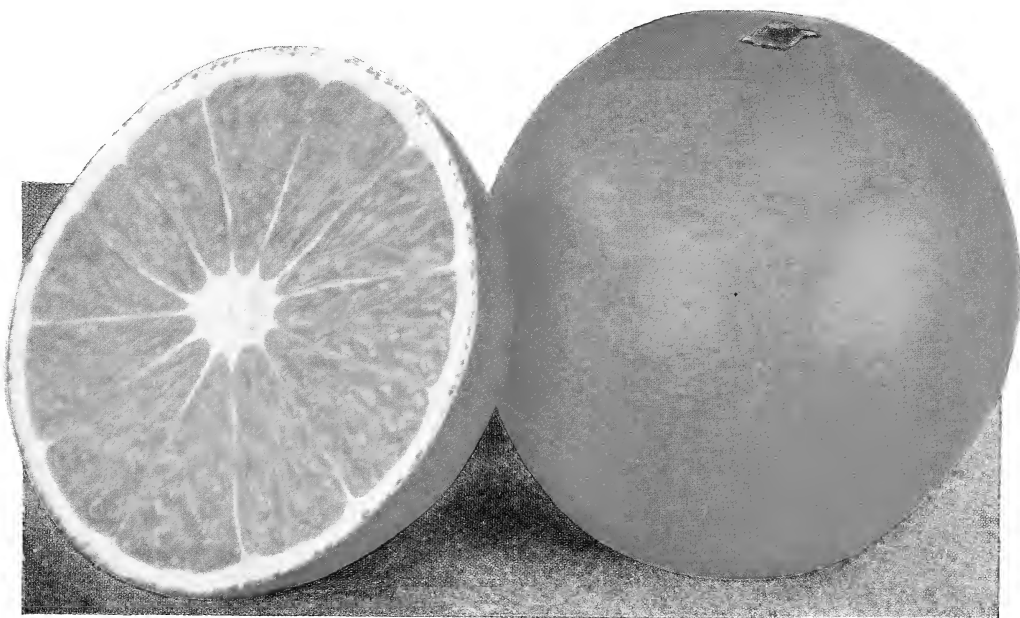
PARSON BROWN. Perhaps best known of the early Oranges, having been marketed for nearly a half-century. Somewhat later than Hamlin, and of good quality. An upright grower with good foliage, and a fine producer of medium-sized fruits. Season November to December. Cold-resistant.

PINEAPPLE. The most satisfactory mid-season Orange—January to February. Tree

grows well, making an excellent fruiting head. Crops of fruit heavy, regularly produced. The fruit possesses all good qualities for table and market demands, is of good size, of rich, deep reddish orange color. Highest quality, the flavor distinctive and pleasing.

TANGERINE. Commonly known as "Dancy Tangerine." Belongs to the "kid-glove" family and is the only one generally planted in commercial groves of Florida. The fruit finds a ready market at better prices than do the round Oranges. Tomato-red color, of rich, spicy flavor, and convenient to eat. Fruit medium size, flattened, smooth. Trees upright, dense, producing heavy crops.

WASHINGTON NAVEL. A remarkably fine-looking, very large midseason Orange of excellent quality. Fruits well here on *C. trifoliata* stock, and should be successful along the Gulf Coast country. We have only a limited number of these this season, mostly of large sizes. Fine shipper.



Hamlin Orange

FRUITS AND NUTS

GRAPEFRUIT

The Grapefruit industry of today is a growth of not more than forty years. The increase in cultivation, production, and use of Grapefruit is without a parallel in American horticulture. It is Florida's greatest single fruit contribution to the tables of the world, and it is in Florida that its culture has reached its greatest development. The market for Grapefruit is continually broadening, and canning the fruit has greatly widened its distribution. On the whole the Grapefruit outlook is very satisfactory.

DUNCAN. One of the best Grapefruit varieties for all purposes. It lacks in no essential quality of a profitable fruit. Fruit of good size, packing 54 to 70 per box. Form nearly round; skin clear yellow. Juice content unusually heavy and of the true characteristic Grapefruit flavor. Season, December to May.

FOSTER. The pink Grapefruit. Flesh purplish pink in color. An early-maturing sort with very high-quality fruit, the flavor being quickly developed. Its general excellence is outstanding. We esteem it one of the best of early varieties. The unique coloring of the flesh makes it an attractive table and salad fruit.

Prices on Satsuma Oranges and Grapefruit

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
2 to 3-foot grade.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00	\$350 00
1½-inch caliper.....	70	6 00	55 00	500 00
5⁄8-inch caliper.....	80	7 50	70 00	650 00
¾-inch caliper.....	1 00	9 50	90 00	850 00
1-inch caliper (2 years).....	1 50	12 50	120 00	1100 00
1¼-inch caliper (3 years).....	2 00	17 50	150 00	

Citrus trees are grown to a uniform height of 25 inches, and pruned for planting before shipment.

Applying Prices. Five, 50, and 500 trees of one class, at 10, 100, and 1,000 rates, respectively, purchaser's selection from varieties of one fruit having a common price. For instance, 50 or more grapefruit, in one or more varieties, would come at the 100 rate, and 500 or more at the 1,000 rate. The foregoing does not apply to badly assorted orders, or to long lists made up of a few each of many varieties.

PRICES ON TEMPLE ORANGES

Sold only under special contract. Write for blank. Best grade available, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10, \$100 per 100.

Winter Haven Price-List—Season 1931-1932

ONE-YEAR BUDS ON FOUR-YEAR ROOT SYSTEMS

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000		Each	Per 10	100	1,000
Salable trees under					5⁄8-inch caliper.....	\$0 90	\$8 00	\$70 00	\$600 00
1½-inch caliper....	\$0 60	\$5 50	\$45 00	\$350 00	¾-inch caliper.....	1 25	11 00	90 00	750 00
1½-inch caliper.....	70	6 50	55 00	450 00					

TWO-YEAR BUDS ON FIVE-YEAR ROOT SYSTEMS

1-inch caliper and up.....	1 50	12 50	100 00	900 00
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TEMPLE ORANGE TREES ON SOUR ORANGE AND CLEOPATRA STOCKS

Best Grade (See footnote).....	1 50	12 50	100 00	900 00
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KUMQUAT TREES ON ROUGH LEMON STOCK

	Each	Per 10	100		Each	Per 10	100
1-year grade.....	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$75 00	2-year grade.....	\$1 25	\$11 50	\$100 00

NEW AND UNCOMMON VARIETIES OF CITRUS

Best Grade (See footnote).....	1 25	11 50	100 00
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TEMPLE ORANGE TREES and NEW AND UNCOMMON VARIETIES OF CITRUS are not sold according to size, but we agree to supply the largest salable size available at time order is received.

APPLYING PRICES: The single rate in the first column applies to orders for 4 trees or less; the 10 rate on orders for 5 to 49 trees; the 100 rate on 50 to 499 trees; and the 1,000 rate on 500 trees or more. Under this arrangement the purchaser may select one or more varieties of the same fruit on which the same price applies. For instance, 50 orange trees consisting of one or more varieties, would take the 100 rate. The foregoing does not apply to badly assorted orders or on long lists made up of a few trees of many varieties.

Write WINTER HAVEN Office for SPECIAL CITRUS CATALOGUE



PECANS

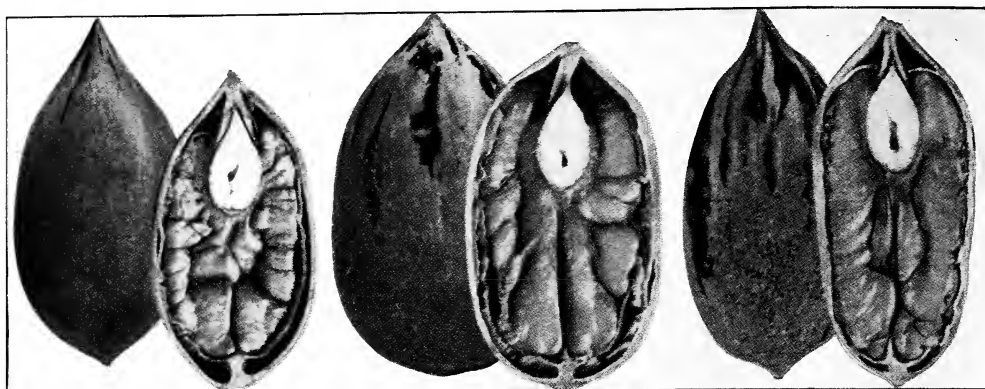
In recent years the Pecan has become a very important nut, particularly in the Southern States, and it may be said that there is no other fruit or nut tree which fits so well into the general farming of this region as the Pecan. Cotton, corn, cowpeas and other farm crops can be grown to advantage among the trees when they are young, and even until the trees have begun to bear well. In short, the land may be farmed almost as though the trees had not been planted on it, yet the trees, under this management, will grow and do well. The region in which the Pecan may be grown, with a proper selection of varieties, extends from Virginia to Florida, thence west into Texas and Oklahoma. It is destined to become the most important horticultural tree in this whole region, and the Pecan orchards of the South will rival the apple orchards of the North and Northwest. The Pecan, under proper conditions, will continue to bear fruit long after other fruit trees planted at the same time have ceased to grow; in fact, a Pecan orchard is equal to many peach orchards—for instance, in length of life and fruitfulness. They make handsome specimens for street, road, and yard planting.

PECAN SOILS. While it is a fact that the Pecan tree will succeed on a wide range of soils, it is wise, since it is a valuable, long-lived tree, to choose good land for the Pecan planting. This soil should not be low and wet; it should be well drained, yet it should contain a goodly supply of moisture. Sandy loams underlaid with clay, light clay lands and alluvial lands are suitable. The land should contain humus in large amounts for best results. Before planting, the land should be thoroughly cleared of stumps and roots; if it is good farm land, and in good farming condition, it will be ready for planting at once, but new lands, or those deficient in humus or vegetable matter, should be well broken, and planted in cowpeas or velvet beans for at least one season before planting. In autumn, after the vines are dead and dry, they should be plowed back into the land, and the soil well harrowed to put it in best condition.

CULTIVATION. The best cultivation for a Pecan tree does not differ materially from that given other kinds of fruit trees. The orchard should be plowed in autumn. Cultivation should begin early in spring before growth starts and should continue at intervals of a week or ten days until about the first of July, when cultivation may be discontinued. If the land is planted in truck or farm-crops, there should be a strip of 5 to 6 feet on each side of the tree rows left unplanted. This strip should be cultivated regularly, to conserve moisture and keep the trees in good growing condition. In six to eight years after planting, the trees will begin to bear light crops, and by ten years they should be yielding fairly well. After this, it is doubtful whether it is good practice to continue cropping the land, both because the trees need the land and because the shade cast by them will interfere with the crops. Indeed, cropping may have to cease earlier, particularly if the trees are closely planted. Crops of cowpeas, beggar-weed or other legumes should be grown from time to time and turned into the land. A good fertilizer for young trees is one containing about 4 per cent ammonia, 7 per cent phosphoric acid and 3 per cent potash. For bearing trees increase the potash to about 5 per cent.

PRICES ON PECANS	Each	Per 10	100		Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$35 00	4 to 5 feet.....	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$80 00
3 to 4 feet.....	80	7 00	60 00	5 to 7 feet.....	1 40	12 00	100 00
				7 to 9 feet.....	1 80	16 00	140 00

FRUITS AND NUTS



Curtis

Frotscher

Schley

Varieties of Pecans Described

Curtis. A medium-sized Pecan, with bright, clean shell, marked with a few purplish specks; ovate, rounded at base, pointed at the apex; shell very thin; cracking quality excellent; kernel yellow; plump, full; rich, nutty flavor.

Frotscher. A large, oblong nut, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length; bright yellowish brown in color with a few purplish black markings; shell very thin, cracking easily. Kernel large, easily removed, full, of good quality. Tree vigorous, of spreading habit with scaly bark; bears heavy crops and can always be depended upon.

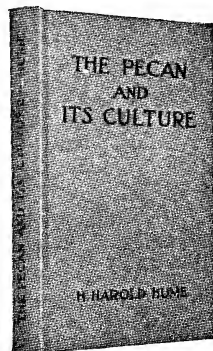
Moneymaker. Size medium, $1\frac{1}{4}$ by 1 inch, rounded, oblong; light yellowish brown shell of medium thickness, cracking easily; kernel full, plump, rich. A heavy bearer of splendid nuts and adapted for planting over a wide territory.

Schley. Size medium to large, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches long; oblong, somewhat flattened; light

reddish brown; shell thin, separating easily from the kernel; kernel full, plump, bright in color; flavor rich, nutty; quality best.

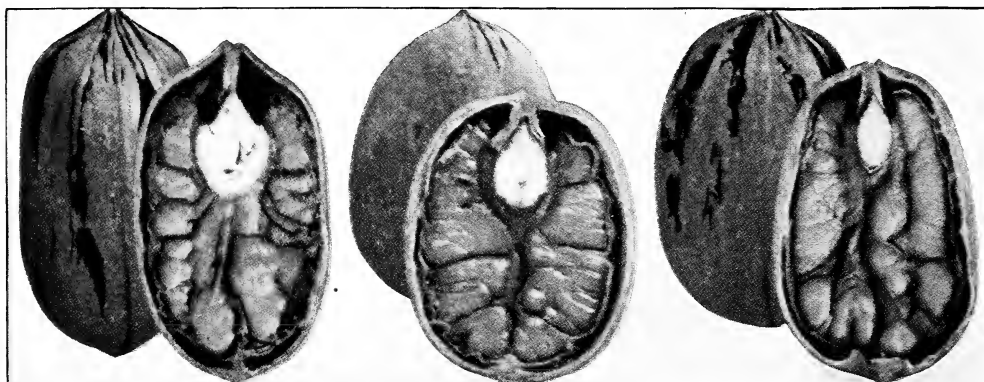
Stuart. Nuts large to very large, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches long; oblong; brownish shell; strongly marked with dark color. Shell of medium thickness and of very good cracking quality. Kernel full, plump, bright-colored. Heavy bearer. Gives satisfaction in many parts of the country and is being widely planted.

Success. Size large, oblong, tapering to the apex. Color reddish brown, shell thin, cracking quality good, partitions thin; kernel large, full, plump, yellow; flavor sweet; quality very good. A good grower and a heavy and regular bearer.



The Pecan and Its Culture. By H. HAROLD HUME

Pecans are rapidly becoming one of the most important orchard trees in the South. In fact, for general planting they are entitled to first place because of their peculiar adaptability to many conditions and locations. The merits of this valuable nut are being recognized as never before, and the crop has gained a firm place in the markets of the country. To supply reliable information on Pecan-growing, this up-to-date work, touching every cultural detail, has been prepared after many years' careful study of the industry. The book is thoroughly practical and contains the information needed by every grower of Pecans. Third edition, 195 pages, cloth-bound; price \$2, postpaid.



Stuart

Moneymaker

Success

Ornamental Fruits

KUMQUATS

The Kumquat is the smallest of the citrus fruits in general cultivation in this country. Usually the plants are called bushes, for they do not make trees. The plant grows to a height of 10 to 12 feet, with a spread of branches about equal to its height. The bright, dark green leaves and deep golden yellow fruits make a very pleasing combination of color. The flowers are small, sweet-scented, and appear in June on the shoots produced earlier in the same season. The fruit ripens during the fall and winter, beginning with the month of November.

In point of hardiness, the Kumquat ranks with the Satsuma orange. It will withstand temperatures of 15 degrees Fahr. and even lower.

We are the largest growers and shippers of this fruit in the country, having marketed from four to six hundred bushels of fruit annually for several years past. The crop has netted from \$2.50 to \$3.25 per bushel, sometimes selling as high as \$6 to \$10 per bushel. We have found it a profitable fruit to grow, as the trees yield well and can be planted close together. When gathering the crop we always cut the fruit from the trees with twigs and leaves attached, and pack a goodly proportion of leaves with the fruit. They are packed in quart baskets and shipped in strawberry crates. The fruit always sells better with foliage attached. This is an advantage, as the leaves help to fill up the baskets, and make a larger bulk than if the fruit alone were packed. The fruit is largely used for table decorations, and is in largest demand for Thanksgiving and Christmas holiday trade. Very appetizing jelly and marmalade may be made from the fruit, and it can also be crystallized.

PRICES ON KUMQUATS—On *Citrus trifoliata* and Rough Lemon Stocks. Each Per 10 100
 1-yr. buds, about 1 to 2 ft., stocky. \$1 00 \$9 00 \$75 00
 2-yr. buds, about 2 to 3 ft., stocky. 1 25 11 50 100 00

Marumi. Fruit round, about 1 inch in diameter; bright golden yellow. Rind sweet, with pleasant flavor; pulp and juice sprightly; very fine. Tree forms a well-rounded, symmetrical head.

Meiwa. Fruit round, slightly larger than Marumi; pulp sweet when fully ripe. Of recent introduction and very desirable. Best of all Kumquats to eat out of hand.

Nagami. Fruit oblong, about 1½ to 2 inches long and 1 inch in diameter; fruit golden yellow; rind sweet; pulp and juice sprightly, of fine flavor. Tree forms a nice head, more open than Marumi.



Nagami Kumquats

CALAMONDIN

Small, 1¼ inches in diameter, deep orange-red, flattened, with thin skin, easily separated from the pulp; sections easily separated as in the Mandarin oranges; juice clear, strong acid (5 per cent), with a pleasant, peculiar flavor. Prolific, ripening during November and December. It is a very handsome tree and worth planting for ornament. The juice makes an "ade" that can hardly be surpassed.

EUSTIS LIMEQUAT

This new citrus fruit is the first of its kind offered to tree-planters. It is the result of a cross between the Nagami kumquat and a lime. The fruit is oblong or roundish oblong, somewhat larger than the ordinary run of Key or Mexican limes, with skin resembling that of the grapefruit in color and texture but with a flavor or taste peculiar to itself. The acid is clear and strong and of finest quality. It is a very important addition to our list of citrus fruits, whether for market or for home use.

FRUITS AND NUTS

Deciduous Fruits

IN THE Lower South there are a number of deciduous fruits of decided merit which may be planted to advantage, either in commercial orchards or for home use. The most important are Peaches, Plums, Persimmons, Figs, Pears, and Grapes. To a less degree, Pomegranates and Mulberries are well worth while. It may seem strange to include the Pear, for instance, but the Pear, since the introduction of blight-resistant varieties, is coming back again. We have a large number of these under test.

PEACHES

For forty years we have been studying Peaches. During this period we have originated and introduced a large number of different kinds. We have throughout this period been growing nursery trees. Our land is particularly adapted to the growing of fine Peach stock, and we are able to offer our customers the best trees that can be produced. They are "Quality trees" of the very best strains.

Varieties should be carefully selected, to have them adapted to the section where they are to be planted. This done, good trees planted on new land with good drainage, and carefully cultivated, will bring quick returns, and are among the most satisfactory fruits that can be grown.

The types of Peaches are as follows: *Persian*, commonly planted in the North. *Northern Chinese*, which includes Elberta and related varieties, generally planted in the cotton-belt; well adapted to western Florida. *Spanish*, native varieties that have originated in Florida and on the Gulf Coast, adapted to the latitude of northern Florida. *Honey*, comprising the Honey and its seedlings, adapted to northern Florida, southern Georgia and westward around the Gulf. *Peen-to*, comprising the original Peen-to and the varieties originated from it; well adapted to Florida, tropical and subtropical regions.

PRICES ON PEACHES.—On Native Peach Stock.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$200 00
3 to 4 feet	50	4 50	40 00	300 00
4 to 6 feet	65	6 00	50 00	400 00

PEACHES ON PLUM STOCK

Owing to a persistent demand for Peaches on plum stock from some sections, we have propagated a limited number of Angel, Dorothy N., Florida Gem, Gibbons' October, Jewel, Luttichau, Peen-to, Suber, and Waldo Peaches on plum roots which we offer at the same prices as for Peaches on Peach roots.

List to Aid Selection

In assigning varieties to districts of wide area, there will be local exceptions, but the following lists are based on many years of extensive planting, experimenting, research, and observation.

EXPLANATION OF LIST. The varieties best adapted and most valuable in a particular zone are indicated by two asterisks (**); varieties next in order of merit by one asterisk (*).

ZONE I. South Florida, West Indies and other islands, Subtropical and Tropical Sections.

ZONE II. Eastern North Florida.

ZONE III. West Florida and Lower Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

ZONE IV. Coastwise Louisiana and Texas.

ZONE V. Other Sections of the United States.

ZONE ADAPTATION LIST

VARIETY	I	II	III	IV	V	VARIETY	I	II	III	IV	V
Angel	**	**	Honey	*	**	*	*	..
Belle of Georgia	**	*	*	Imperial	**	**	*	*	..
Carman	**	**	**	Jewel	**	**	..	*	..
Dorothy N.	**	*	Luttichau . . . . .	..	**	..	..	..
Elberta	**	**	**	Mayflower . . . . .	..	..	*	..	..
Estella	**	**	**	..	Peen-to . . . . .	**	..	..	..	..
Florida Gem	**	**	*	**	..	Suber . . . . .	**	*	..	..	..
Gibbons' October	*	..	*	..	Taber	*	**	*	**	..
Glen	**	**	Triana	**	**	*	**	..
Greensboro	**	**	**	Triumph . . . . .	..	..	**	**	**
Hall's Yellow	**	*	Waldo	**	**	..	*	..

Varieties of Peaches Described

The abbreviations in parentheses below, following the names of varieties, indicate the race to which they belong. Thus (Sp.) means that the variety belongs to the Spanish race; (Per.) to the Persian race; (N. C.) Northern Chinese; (Hon.) Honey; (P.-to.) Peen-to. The dates given for the usual time of ripening are based on northern Florida.

Angel. (P.-to.) Large, rounded, slightly pointed; color yellow, washed with red, very handsome; flesh white, sweet, melting, juicy, subacid, of exquisite flavor, entirely lacking in bitter-almond flavor; freestone. The tree bears while young, and is very prolific. It blooms a month later than Peen-to, thus escaping injury from frost in many sections. A very satisfactory variety. June 20 to 30.

Belle of Georgia. (N. C.) Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; free. Rapid grower; prolific. July 1 to 15.

Carman. (N. C.) Of large size, resembling Elberta in shape; skin creamy white or pale yellow, with deep blush; flesh tender and of fine flavor; juicy; freestone. Prolific bearer and profitable market variety. June 10 to 20.

Dorothy N. (P.-to.) A seedling of Angel, and a very handsome Peach, of large size and fine quality. Shape nearly round, flesh yellow; rich subacid, of excellent flavor. It bears well, and is valuable for southern Florida. In its season, July 5 to 15, one of the best for market or home use.

Elberta. (N. C.) Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh juicy, yellow and high-flavored; free. One of the finest and most valuable varieties, and perhaps more largely planted than any other one variety in America. Succeeds in west Florida and throughout the territory northward, but not in south Florida. July 5 to 20.

Estella. (Sp.) Almost round, very large; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with full red cheek; flesh yellow; freestone. Tree vigorous and very productive. Originated in west Florida. Ripens September 1 to 10, just when there is but little southern fruit in market.

Florida Gem. (Hon.) A Honey seedling of large size; roundish oblong, pointed; highly colored; flesh sweet, rich, juicy, red at the stone; very fine; free. One of the most valuable market varieties of Honey strain. July 1 to 10.

Gibbons' October. (Sp.) A medium to large freestone, of the Spanish group, in quality unexcelled by any extremely late Peach that ripens this far south. Tree vigorous and handsome. Sept. 25 to Oct. 15.

Glen. (P.-to. and H.) A large, oval, pointed Peach, a Peen-to-Honey cross; blunt-pointed, with deep suture; yellow, dotted and washed with red, practically red all over; skin thin, tough; flesh free, light yellowish, red about the pit; shipping quality excellent. Season June 1 to 15. A very desirable sort, and a most profitable one for market.

Greensboro. (Per.) Originated in North Carolina and is being extensively planted in the central South. Of good size, nearly round; skin

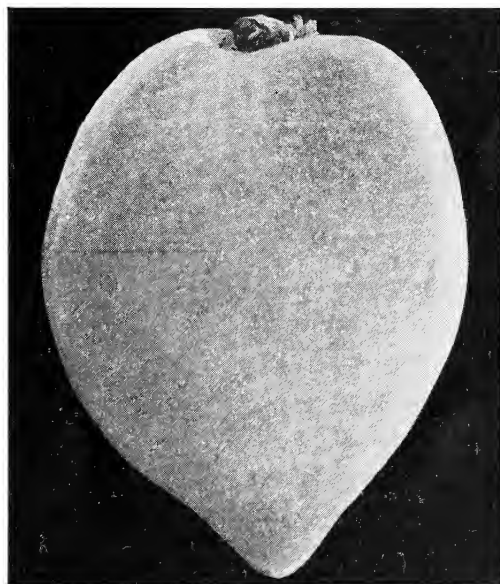
highly colored, bright red over yellow; flesh white, very juicy and of fine quality. Semi-cling. Valuable market variety. About June 1.

Hall's Yellow. (P.-to.) Large size, nearly round; yellow washed with red; flesh yellow, red at stone, from which it parts freely. Quality good. Ripens middle to latter part of June.

Honey. (Hon.) Medium size, oval, compressed, with deep suture on one side, extending more than half way round, and terminating in a sharp, peculiar, recurved point; skin whitish yellow, washed and marbled with red in the sun; flesh creamy white, fine, juicy, melting with peculiar honeyed rich, sweet flavor; quality excellent; free. June 5 to 20.

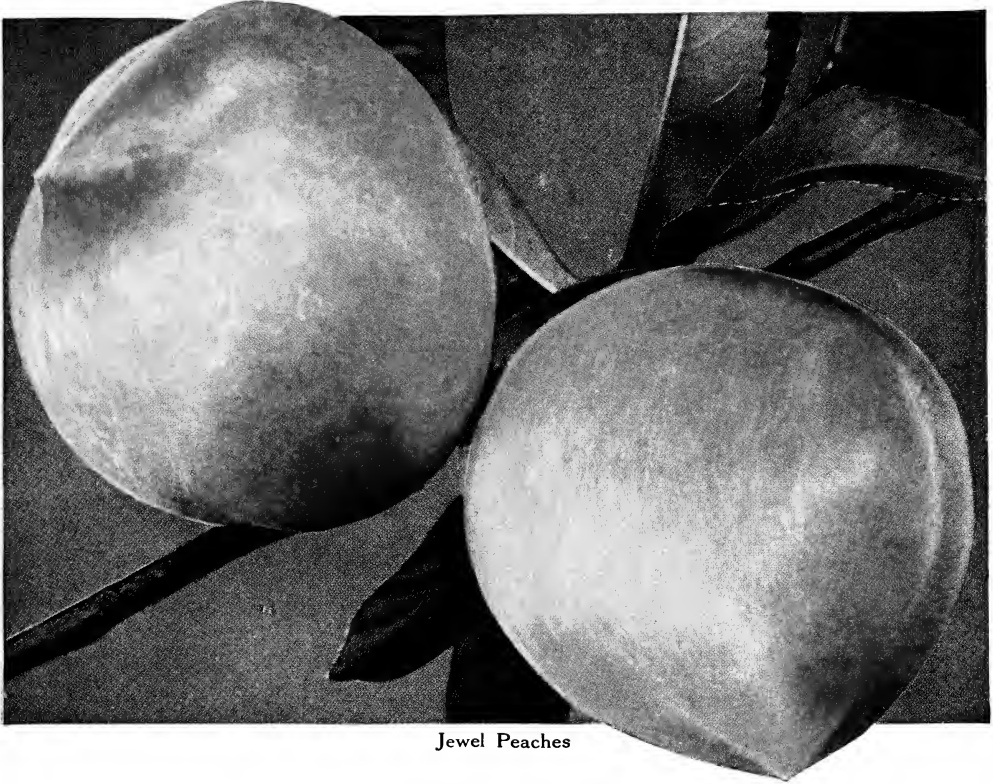
Imperial. (Hon.) Very large, roundish, oblong; skin greenish yellow, washed with red; flesh white, sweet, juicy, of excellent flavor and good tone; quality best; free. Originated by ourselves. June 25 to July 5.

Jewel. (P.-to.) Medium to large; rounded to oblong; highly colored, red on exposed parts; flesh yellow, red about the pit, juicy, melting, sweet; excellent quality; freestone. Ripens about two weeks earlier than Waldo. A good shipper; tree very vigorous and healthy. This is the most valuable market variety for southern Florida and all tropical and subtropical regions. It stands without an equal as the commercial market variety for these sections. We introduced this variety years ago and have made it one of our special lines of stock ever since.



Luttichau Peach

FRUITS AND NUTS



Jewel Peaches

PEACHES, continued

Luttichau. Size large; oval, with medium deep suture, rounded or blunt pointed at apex; color waxy greenish white washed or blushed with red, dotted on shaded specimens; skin thin, tough; flesh white, red at pit, solid, juicy, flavor sweet, quality excellent; pit medium-sized, free; a splendid shipper. Season May 25 to June 10. This fine Peach originated on the place of Baron H. von Luttichau, Earleton, Fla., a number of years ago. Mr. von Luttichau propagated from it and planted an orchard of his own which proved very profitable, the fruit bringing the top price wherever marketed. Originated in the same region as Jewel, Waldo and Angel. We have known this variety for years and regard it as one of the finest commercial Peaches for Florida.

Mayflower. (Per.) Large; well-colored; red all over; of fine quality; cling. A very promising variety. Its earliness, high color and excellent quality are strong points in its favor. One of the earliest of its group.

Peen-to. (P.-to.) A curiously formed Peach, flattened at both ends; color greenish white, washed with red on exposed parts; flesh light yellow, sweet, rich, juicy, of good flavor, with a slight bitter-almond flavor; cling, pit small, flat. Peen-to and its seedlings are among the most tropical Peaches. Ripens in northern Florida May 20 to June 3.

Suber. (P.-to.) This seedling of the Peen-to Peach originated at Lake Helen in southern Volusia County. The fruit is a clingstone, large, firm, quite acid and brings a high price in market. The tree is a vigorous grower and very prolific.

Taber. (Hon.) Large, roundish, oblong, pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red, firm, very rich, juicy subacid, of fine quality; cling. Honey seedling, prolific. Fine for canning. June 15 to 25.

Triana. (Hon.) Medium to large, roundish oblong, slightly pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, with red markings, rich, juicy, very sweet and of fine flavor; freestone. This variety, originated by us several years ago, is one of the very best. June 25 to July 5.

Triumph. (Per.) Fruit of large size, with very small pit; skin yellow, nearly covered with red, dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe, of excellent flavor. About June 1.

Waldo. (P.-to.) Size medium, round, oblong; highly colored, light yellow, dark red on exposed parts; flesh yellowish white, red at the stone, juicy, melting, sweet, of excellent quality; free-stone; prolific. Ripens with Peen-to, somewhat later than Jewel. Valuable for Florida and the Gulf Coast country.

PLUMS

In the extreme South, particularly in central and south Florida, southern Texas, and, in fact, all along the Gulf Coast, the pure-bred Japanese varieties have not been good bearers, consequently were not generally profitable. But cross-bred varieties—Japanese varieties crossed with native varieties—have proved heavy annual bearers. These cross-bred varieties have made commercial Plum-growing not only possible, but worthy the attention of fruit-growers even in south Florida and northern Mexico. Of these cross-bred Plums we can heartily recommend Excelsior, McRea and Terrell. These are excellent kinds, heavy bearers, and have given our customers satisfaction over a very wide range of territory.

PRICES ON PLUMS.—On Marianna Plum Stock.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$200 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00	300 00
4 to 6 feet.....	65	6 00	50 00	400 00
6 to 8 feet.....	80	7 50	70 00	600 00

Abundance. Medium to large; round with blunt-pointed apex; pinkish red changing to purplish red with thick bloom and numerous medium-sized dots; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet or slightly subacid; pit small; cling; quality best; prolific; strong grower. A popular and profitable early Plum for planting in northern sections and in many parts of the South.

Burbank. Size large to very large; rounded and blunt-pointed; dark red, mottled over yellow ground; thick bloom and numerous large dots; flesh deep yellow, juicy, sweet, firm; pit small; cling; quality one of the best. Tree very vigorous, upright branches with large leaves. Very popular both North and South, but not adapted to the Lower South.

Chabot. Fruit large, about 2 inches in diameter, oblong-conical; color pink-red, with numerous small dots; flesh yellow, solid, tart; cling; quality very good. Tree vigorous in growth.

Kelsey. Size very large; heart-shaped, long-pointed, usually lop-sided with deep suture; color greenish yellow sometimes flushed with red covered with thick, bluish bloom; very showy; flesh light yellow, meaty; flavor rich, pleasant, quality excellent; prolific and bears while young. Highly recommended for the colder sections, but not dependable far south.

McRea. (Hybrid.) Fruit of medium size, flattened, rounded, oblique at apex; yellow under-color washed with dull red, dotted with small, light dots and covered with delicate bluish bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid, firm; flavor aromatic, pleasant; quality excellent; prolific, good grower. We believe this worthy of extensive planting.

Persian Purple-leaved (*Prunus Pissardii*). Fruit medium, round; fruit and flesh crimson; quality good, cherry-flavored. Tree a good grower, valuable as an ornamental, as it retains its vivid purple foliage until late in the season.



Excelsior Plums. Natural size

FRUITS AND NUTS



Terrell Plum

have received reports of heavy blooming with no fruit-setting. This condition is probably brought about by lack of pollen from another tree. We have propagated a few Wild Plum trees which bloom with Excelsior, McRea, and Terrell. These will serve as pollenizers and will probably overcome the difficulty.

Excelsior Plum (See illustration, page 13)

This Plum originated at the Glen Saint Mary Nurseries in 1887, and, first offered to the public in the winter of 1891-92, is today the most noteworthy Plum in the belt comprising northern Florida and the southern part of the Gulf States around into Texas. It originated from seed of the Kelsey Plum and was selected out of a number of Kelsey seedlings by our President, Mr. G. L. Taber.

Excelsior shows decided evidence of being crossed with some variety of the Chickasaw type, and is a well-marked hybrid. The tree is a remarkably rapid, vigorous grower, and is often so loaded with fruit that the branches must be propped to prevent breaking.

Fruit medium large, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, nearly round, no suture; color deep wine-red, with thick, bluish bloom and very numerous small dots; when fully ripe the fruit is almost purplish red; stem short; skin thin, tough, not bitter nor astringent; flesh firm, juicy, yellowish with reddish color near the pit; quality excellent, flavor subacid; pit small; cling. The earliest Plum to ripen in Florida—about June 1 to 10. Very handsome, and a fine shipper. More fruit of this variety is grown throughout northern Florida than of all other varieties of Plums put together.

We do not hesitate to say that Excelsior, Terrell and McRea are the most satisfactory varieties for planting throughout the length and breadth of Florida, and throughout the Gulf Coast country westward to the Rio Grande. While adapted to this extreme range of latitude, we particularly recommend them for the extreme South.

Mulberries

The Mulberry is well adapted generally to Southern conditions, and no fruit tree is more valuable on the farm. Its wide-spreading branches afford splendid shade throughout summer, and it is without question the best shade tree for poultry-yards and hog-pastures. The fruit is readily eaten by poultry and pigs, and it is no mean source of food-supply for them.

PRICES ON MULBERRIES.—On Mulberry Stock.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00
4 to 6 feet.....	65	6 00	50 00
6 feet and up.....	80	7 50	70 00

Hicks. Fruit sweet; tree grows rapidly and bears young; productive; should be grown by every farmer who keeps swine or poultry, this variety being of special value for this purpose; continues in bearing four months of the year, which makes it an exceptionally valuable variety.

Stubbs. Large, black; acid; excellent; prolific. Fruit from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, superior to any other. Tree vigorous and handsome.

Townsend. Berries of medium size and fair quality. Ripens very early; should be planted where birds are apt to ruin other early fruits.



View in Grape Nursery

perfection for home use and for local market, when well cultivated, sprayed and cared for. The leading varieties are Delaware, Diamond, Ives, Moore's Early and Niagara. Every planting should contain at least a few of these varieties for home use and many of them are valuable for local market.

The best trellis for the Bunch Grapes in the Lower South is the Munson three-wire trellis. The vines should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart. It is an excellent plan to bag the bunches of fruit, using for this purpose two or three-pound ordinary paper sacks.

PRICES ON GRAPES.—Muscadine and Bunch.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2-year.....	35	3 00	25 00
3-year.....	50	4 50	40 00

Muscadine Grapes

Flowers. Bunches composed of fifteen to twenty large, purplish black berries; sweet, vinous, good quality. August and September.

James. Very valuable. The largest of the Muscadine group, berries often measuring 3/4 to 1 1/4 inches in diameter; prolific; black, juicy, sweet. Has taken premiums wherever exhibited. Ripens from August until late in the fall.

Scuppernong. Muscadine type. Bunches composed of eight to ten very large berries, bronze-colored when fully ripe; flesh pulpy, sweet, with

peculiar, agreeable, musky flavor; quality excellent. One of the oldest and best varieties of the Muscadine Grapes in cultivation. Ripens in August and September.

Thomas. Belongs to the Muscadine type, and one of the best of its class. Color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender. Very largely planted. August and September.

Male Muscadine. Muscadine Grapes bear much larger crops if a pollen-bearing vine is planted near to furnish pollen.

Bunch Grapes

Armalaga. A healthy, vigorous-growing variety producing large clusters of yellowish green Grapes. This is an excellent shipper of high quality.

Beacon. An early-ripening variety. The bunches are large, the fruit black and of excellent quality. A strong-growing, healthy Grape.

Carman. Berries large, black, borne in large clusters. Skin, tough, thin; pulp meaty; quality excellent. Very popular in the Lower South.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large, blue-black, with bloom; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender, good. A vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Very desirable for home markets. July.

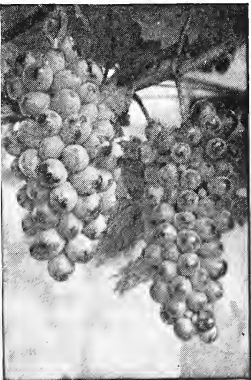
Delaware. Bunches small to medium; berries small, skin red or pink, and very thin; sweet, juicy, vinous; quality best. Very popular and considered the finest American Grape.

Diamond. A handsome white grape equal or superior to Niagara in quality, and ten days earlier. Prolific, very thrifty and vigorous, and one of the best for the South.

Ellen Scott. The berries are pinkish violet in color, borne in large clusters. It is a desirable variety for local market and home use. Vigorous and healthy.

Ives. Strong grower; very productive; stands shipping well; bunches large; berries large, black, pulpy, sweet, of good quality. A favorite for supplying distant markets. June.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow; flesh sweet; quality good. A strong growing prolific variety well adapted to the South.



Niagara Grapes

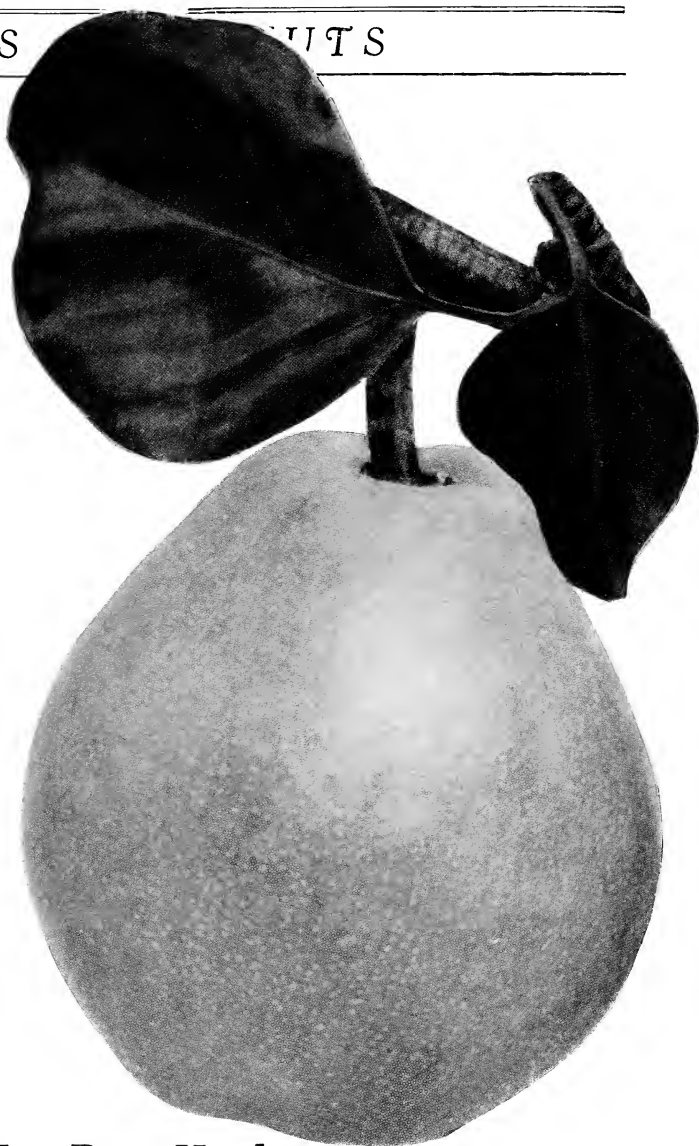
PEARS

During the past twenty to twenty-five years there has been no advance in American Pear culture. No more fruit is being produced now than was grown at the beginning of the present century. Other fruit industries have made great increases in production, but Pear-growing has been at a standstill. This condition is due to one single factor in Pear culture, viz., *Pear blight*.

Every year this disease has taken its toll of Pear trees and the new plantings from year to year have not more than kept pace with the losses. This bacterial disease cannot be controlled by spraying and the only treatment that has helped in staying the progress of the disease is to rigidly prune or cut out infected parts and to give particular attention to cultural details. These control methods have helped in a measure, but the disease still remains the great drawback in quantity Pear fruit production.

It was recognized at an early date that the real solution of the difficulty lay in securing varieties of Pears resistant to the disease. Such Pears have been found, but up to this time most of them have fallen far short of the high quality found in such Pears as Bartlett.

Many of these new Pears are now under test. The one which has attracted most attention in the Lower South is a variety of Chinese Sand Pear now widely known as the Pineapple Pear. In the field of Pear-testing we have done a great deal of work over a period of years and are this season offering our customers a new Pear, Hood, a wonderfully fine, highly blight-resistant variety.



A New Pear, Hood

Several years ago a seedling Pear, wonderfully prolific and free from blight, on the property of M. C. Hood, Jr., Loretta, Fla., came to our attention. Since then we have kept the parent tree and a number of others propagated from it on the Hood farm under close observation. We have topworked trees and planted orchards of it here. It has been named Hood, and we are convinced that it is one of the most desirable Pears for the Lower South so far discovered. It is a good grower, very fruitful, and very resistant to blight, the parent tree never having been affected, and it does not appear that this dreaded Pear disease will ever interfere with growing it.

Its fruit is large, ovate in outline, yellowish green in color, with a very waxy covering when ripe. The flesh is white, very juicy, mellow, free from grit and quite acid in flavor. While it is a dessert Pear of very excellent quality, it is also a fine cooking Pear. It ripens in this section in June and July and is entirely out of the way before the Pineapple Pear is matured. We recommend it highly as a distinct advance among Pears for the South.

PRICES ON HOOD PEARS.							
	Each	Per 10	100		Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00	4 to 6 feet.....	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$80 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	7 00	60 00	6 to 8 feet.....	1 25	11 00	100 00

The Pineapple Pear

This Pear, during the last few years, has come into great commercial favor and it is now being more largely planted in the Lower South than all other varieties combined. It is a very vigorous grower and is an unusually heavy and regular bearer. A yield of from 10 to 25 bushels per tree from young trees

THE PINEAPPLE PEAR, continued

eight to ten years old is not uncommon, and older trees have been reported as producing over 100 bushels per tree in a single season. The fruit is large and handsome, with a pleasing odor somewhat resembling that of the pineapple, and the flesh is coarse, crisp, and juicy, comparing favorably in quality with Kieffer. A prominent southern horticulturist writes: "Personally I like the quality a great deal better than I do the quality of the Kieffer, but considering it commercially, it would be sold in the same class with Kieffer." It cannot be classed as a dessert Pear, but for cooking or canning, or for any culinary use, it is a very valuable variety. It is adapted to a wide range of soils and can be grown on dry sandy land or on soils that are too moist for most other fruits. The Pineapple Pear is very highly resistant to Pear blight, and we feel certain that Pear blight will never interfere with the growing of this variety in the South. The fruit ripens during July and August, and can be held on the trees for several weeks after it is ready to pick.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; yellow, with bright vermilion cheek, very handsome; flesh very juicy, brittle, a little coarse but of good quality. September and October.

Le Conte. Fruit large to very large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality good when properly handled. Season, July.

Prices on Pineapple, Kieffer, and Le Conte Pears on Japan Stocks.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000		Each	Per 10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$200 00	6 to 8 feet.....	\$0 80	\$7 50	\$70 00	\$600 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00	300 00	2 years.....	1 00	9 00	80 00	700 00
4 to 6 feet.....	65	6 00	50 00	400 00					

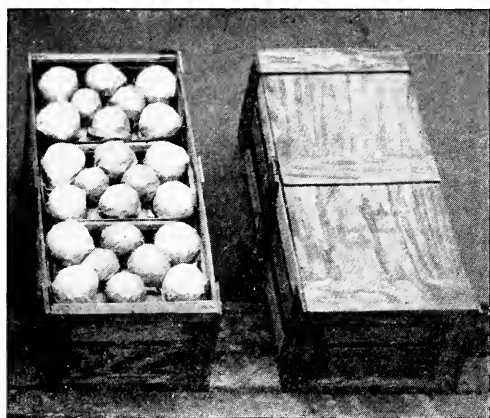
JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Since its successful introduction into this country in 1875, the Japan Persimmon (*Diospyros Kaki*) has been slowly but steadily gaining in favor. Since native Persimmon seedlings (*Diospyros Virginiana*) are used as stocks on which to grow the Japan sorts, they can be grown on as wide a range of soil as the native Persimmon, and it is not too much to say that they will succeed with the minimum of care and attention with which any fruit may be successfully grown. At the same time, they respond generously to good care and cultivation. The trees are vigorous, prolific and have few enemies. Some varieties are weakened because of their habit of overbearing, and their crops should be thinned. The



Tane-Nashi Persimmon

FRUITS AND NUTS



Persimmons Packed for Shipment

JAPAN PERSIMMONS, continued

regions in which the Japan Persimmon may be grown cover the cotton-growing belt. As the fruit keeps and ships well, it can be placed on the market in good condition, though it requires some experience to know just when the different varieties are in best shipping condition. Wherever known in the markets, it meets with ready sale.

A carefully selected list of varieties will give fruit in abundance from August to December and later. During a very considerable portion of this period other fruit crops are out of season.

Planting and Management

The soil on which the Persimmon orchard is set should be well prepared. Old field land may be used, but, if in poor condition, it should be built up before setting the trees. This can best be done by growing a

crop of cowpeas or velvet beans on the land and plowing them under previous to planting.

While Persimmon trees can be set out at any time between November 15 and March 1, in the Lower South, preference in planting should be given to the period from December 1 to February 1. They should be given a distance of 18 to 20 feet apart each way, 134 or 108 trees per acre. Great care should be exercised in setting them, and the roots should not be allowed to become dried out. The tops should be cut back to 2 or 2½ feet on the smaller sizes.

Cultivation during the early portion of the season should be frequent and thorough. This may be discontinued about July 1 or 15, and a cover crop of natural weeds or cowpeas or beggarweed should be allowed to cover the ground. To avoid danger from fire during winter, this should be turned into the soil after it has become dead and dry in autumn. Commercial fertilizers can be used to advantage.

Marketing Japanese Persimmons

The fruit should be gathered when fully grown but before the softening process begins, if it is intended for long-distance shipment. It should be cut from the trees and handled very carefully to prevent bruising. It is usually best, even when the fruit is intended for home use, to gather it before it begins to soften, and ripen it in a dry, warm room. The flavor is quite as good as when ripened on the trees.

Immediately after picking, the fruit may be packed for shipment. The best crate is the six-basket carrier commonly used for peaches. Small specimens should be discarded and the fruit should be carefully graded for size. Wrap the fruits in a good quality of fruit wrapping paper, and arrange them in baskets in regular order according to size. If the fruit is sent into a new market a card giving the name of fruit, stating the degree of maturity at which it is best, and giving directions on how to use it, should be placed in each crate, or better still, in each basket.

Cause and Cure of Dropping

In 1909 we discovered the cause of the dropping of partly developed Persimmon fruit and how to stop it. The pistillate flowers of the Japanese Persimmon contain no pollen and the dropping of the fruit is due to lack of pollination. Shortly after we found this out, a variety which produces staminate or pollen-bearing flowers in great abundance was located. Since then experiments have proved that when a staminate variety is planted in close proximity to pistillate varieties of Japanese Persimmons, the flowers are pollinated, fruit forms and grows on to maturity. In 1915 we introduced this staminate variety under the name Gailey, after having found definitely that its pollen, carried by bees and insects, would cause good crops of fruit to set. A few trees of this variety, at least one in ten, should be planted in every orchard. The pollen from native American Persimmon trees will not help.

PRICES ON PERSIMMONS.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$200 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00	300 00
4 to 5 feet.....	65	6 00	50 00	400 00
5 to 7 feet.....	80	7 50	70 00	600 00
2 years.....	1 25	11 50	100 00	850 00
3 years.....	1 60	15 00	125 00	1000 00

PERSIMMONS, continued

Gailey. Small, oblate-conical, apex rounded, with small sharp point often marked with circular lines; color dull red, surface pebbled; flesh dark about the seeds, meaty, firm, juicy; seeds flat, oval, rather long. This variety is noteworthy for the production of staminate flowers which are useful for the pollination of the pistillate flowers of other varieties. Recommended for its flowers.

Hachiya. Very large, oblong, conical, with short point; very showy; diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely; skin bright dark red, with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at the apex; flesh deep yellow, with seed. Astringent until ripe, then very fine. The largest and handsomest of all. Tree is vigorous and productive.

Hyakume. Large to very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly depressed at the point opposite the stem; diameter $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches transversely; skin light buff-yellow, nearly always marked with rings and veins at the apex; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty, not astringent; good while still hard. A free bearer.

Okame. Large, roundish oblate, with well-defined quarter marks, point not depressed; diameter $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches transversely; skin orange-yellow, changing to brilliant carmine, with delicate bloom and waxy, translucent appearance; light clear flesh when ripe, with light brown center around the seeds, of which it has several; loses its astringency as soon as it begins to ripen; quality fine.

Ormond. Small to medium, $2\frac{5}{8}$ by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches, conical, smooth; color deep bright red with thin bloom; skin thin, tough; flesh orange-red, meaty or jelly-like when fully ripe; seeds large, long, pointed. Quality very good. Ripens late (December) and may be kept for a long time after being gathered.

Taber's No. 23. Medium oblate, flat or depressed point; $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches; skin rather dark red, with peculiar stipple marks; flesh dark brown, sweet and free from astringency; seeds; good. Prolific, and one of the best of the dark-fleshed sorts.

Tamopan. Fruit large to very large, specimens often weighing one pound each; flattened, oddly marked by constriction about the middle; color golden red; fruit astringent until fully ripe; quality very fine; it makes a large tree.

Tane-Nashi. Large to very large, roundish, conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; skin light yellow, changing to bright red; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine; perhaps the most highly esteemed of the light-fleshed kinds. Vigorous; prolific. Uniform size, quality and shape combine to make this the most desirable market variety.

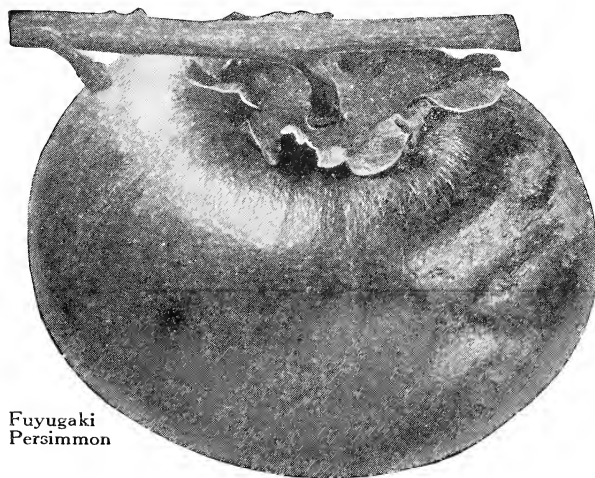
Triumph. Medium, tomato-shaped; skin red; flesh yellow; generally has a few seeds; very productive; quality best. Ripens from September to December. Excellent for home use or for market.

Tsuru. Large, slender, pointed; longest of all in proportion to its size; skin bright red; flesh orange-yellow, astringent until fully ripe. Very late.

Fuyugaki Persimmon

In connection with our Persimmon investigations

which led up to the discovery of why the trees dropped their fruit, and the introduction of staminate Persimmon varieties, we introduced and have tested a very large number of varieties from different parts of the world. Among these Persimmons was one sent us by the section of Seed and Plant Introduction, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., in 1913, under the name *Fuyugaki*. This variety possesses several characteristics which place it in a class by itself. It is never astringent, it is always light-fleshed, it is edible while still hard, and may be eaten like an apple. It keeps well, and in quality it is one of the very best. The fruit is of medium size, rather flattened, beautiful deep red in color, and the tree is very prolific. It can be placed on the market hard, and can be eaten without waiting for the fruit to soften.



Fuyugaki
Persimmon

FIGS

No fruit is more valuable in the southern fruit-garden than Figs. They can be closely planted—10 to 12 feet apart—and yield heavily. The Fig-canning industry is gradually extending throughout the South, and since several tons of fruit can be produced on an acre of ground, it is well adapted to intensive culture. The preserved product put up at the present time in no wise supplies the demand, and we look for a very material increase in the Fig-canning industry.

The fresh Fig is also finding its way into the markets, and meeting with a ready sale. Carefully picked at the right stage of maturity and packed in strawberry crates, they can be placed by express in distant markets, four or five hundred miles, or even more, in good condition.

Figs come into bearing very early, and for that reason commend themselves to the fruit-grower. With a proper selection of varieties, fruit may be secured from June to November. Figs often succeed best when planted so the roots may run beneath buildings. Orchard plantings should be made on heavy soils, clay soils, or on lands where the clay is very close to the surface.

Figs succeed best with little or no cultivation and such cultivation as is given should be very shallow because the roots are close to the surface. Mulching gives satisfactory results because it keeps the roots cool and moist.

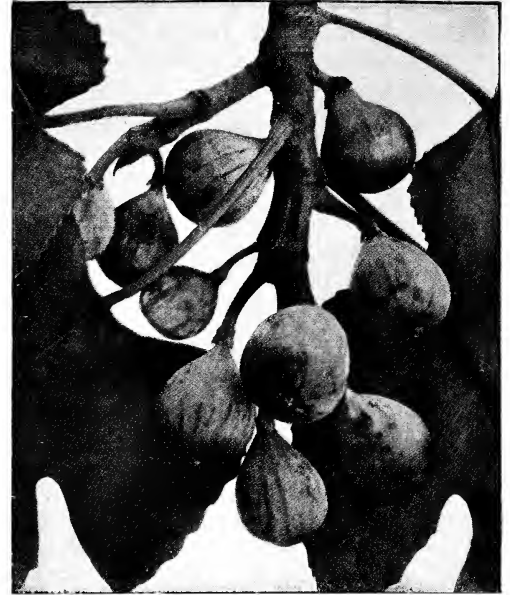
PRICES ON FIGS.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00
4 to 5 feet.....	65	6 00	50 00
5 to 7 feet.....	80	7 50	70 00

Brunswick. Fruit very large, broadly pear-shaped, with short, rather slender stalk; ribs well marked, eye large, open, with rosy scales; skin tough, dark brown in color; pulp thick, soft, quality very good. Satisfactory variety.

Brown Turkey. Size medium to large; broadly pear-shaped, with short, thick stalks; ribs few in number; color coppery brown; flesh white, or slightly amber-colored, shading to pink about the seeds; flesh solid, excellent quality. This variety ranks with Celeste in hardiness. It is very hardy and desirable.

Celeste. Small to medium, pear-shaped, ribbed; violet-colored, sometimes shading to purplish brown, covered with bloom about half

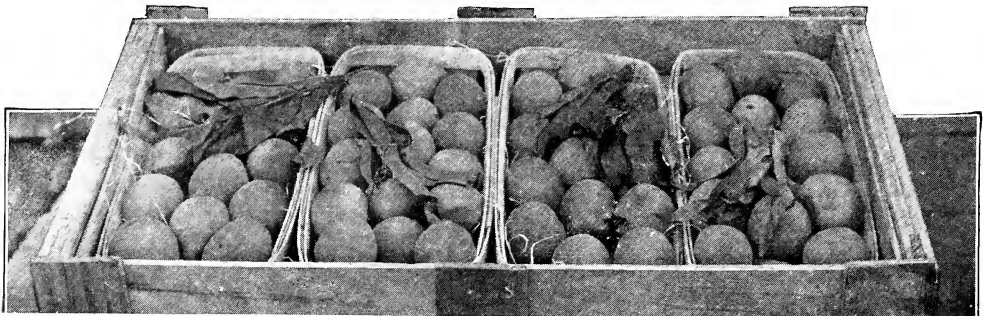


Celeste Figs

way up from the neck; stem short, stout. Flesh whitish, shading to rose-color at center; flesh firm, juicy, sweet, excellent quality. One of the hardiest varieties of Figs, and can be grown far outside of the usual limits of culture; very desirable for canning and preserving.

Green Ischia. Fruit of medium size, long; pulp rosy red, soft, melting, quality rich, sweet. A variety of very high quality. The tree is a strong grower.

Lemon. Fruit medium to large, flattened, faintly ribbed, light yellowish green; stem short, stout; flesh white, sweet, rather soft, quality fair to good; season July. Very vigorous and prolific.



A crate of Figs



POMEGRANATES

The Pomegranates are very hardy shrubs which can be grown throughout the Gulf States and the coastal sections of Georgia and the Carolinas. The brilliant scarlet flowers are produced in profusion, and an abundance of fruit usually follows. The fruit, which is used in making jellies, marmalades and acid drinks, has a fresh crispness, and a delicate, sprightly flavor found in few fruits. As a commercial fruit, the Pomegranate is steadily gaining in favor. It does best on rather dry, well-drained soils.

PRICES ON POMEGRANATES.—On Own Roots.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 5 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00
5 to 7 feet.....	65	6 00	50 00

Purple-seeded. Large; rind thin; juice cells surrounding the seeds dark ruby or wine-color; sprightly, vinous and of the best quality. A very choice variety and one of the best for general culture. It is being more largely planted.

Rhoda. Brought to our attention by one of our employees who had been growing it for years. The fruit is of large size; rind thin but tough; juice-cells large and of beautiful wine-color; crisp, sweet and of exquisite flavor.



Rhoda Pomegranate

Sweet. This variety has large, sweet fruit and is one of the best of the sweet group; handsome.

Wonderful. A new, fine, late-ripening sort, with large, highly colored fruit and beautiful pulp. Handsome and desirable.

LOQUAT (*Eriobotrya japonica*)

The Loquat is a strikingly handsome, large-leaved evergreen tree adapted to the Gulf-Coast country and more tropical locations. Desirable as an ornamental.

The fruit is about the size of a Wild Goose plum, oblong, bright yellow, subacid, has an agreeable flavor. Highly prized for cooking.

The white blossoms, borne in spikes, come during the winter months; consequently, while trees are quite hardy all along the Gulf Coast, fruit can be counted on only in sections comparatively exempt from severe cold.

PRICES ON LOQUATS.—From Seed.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00
4 to 6 feet.....	60	5 00

GUAVAS

The Red Cattley and Yellow Chinese may be grown in north Florida as well as in more tropical sections. Excellent for use as dessert fruits or for making preserves and jellies.

Red Cattley. A handsome evergreen shrub with glossy green leaves, producing large quantities of small red fruits, 1 to 1¼ inches in diameter. It grows in northern Florida. Seedlings only.

Yellow Chinese. Almost identical with the Red Cattley, except that the fruit is yellow instead of being red-fleshed. Grown from seed.

PRICES ON GUAVAS.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

BANANAS

The Banana is a rapid-growing plant of great value for its fruit and for decorative purposes. It requires rather moist ground and plenty of plant-food for best results. Both stable manure and commercial fertilizer may be used. The plants may be set on the shores of lakes or the banks of streams.

Cavendish. A rather tender, dwarf variety, producing an excellent quality of fruit.

Hart (Hart's Choice, or Lady-Finger). A valuable hardy sort; fruit of fine quality.

Orinoco (Horse Banana). A very hardy strong-growing variety, adapted to northern Florida and the Gulf Coast. Bunches small.

PRICES ON BANANA PLANTS.

	Each	Per 10
Medium suckers.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
Large suckers.....	75	6 50

FRUITS AND NUTS

Planting

The land on which trees are to be set should be thoroughly prepared before planting. Too frequently this important matter is neglected or poorly done, but it pays to give particular attention to this part of the work. It is easier to put the land in good condition before planting than after, and, if the trees are to bring the results desired, it must be done at some time. It is best to clear the land a year in advance of planting, then grow a crop of cowpeas or velvet beans and turn it back into the soil. Good results may be secured without this, but it is a good plan to follow whenever possible.

Staking. After the land has been well plowed, harrowed and leveled, a 3 or 4-foot stake should be set where each tree is to stand. Laths make good stakes for this purpose. While a number of different plans may be used in spacing the trees, it is usually best to set them in squares or in rectangles.

Planting Distances. The distance apart at which the trees should be set depends upon the character of the soil, the moisture it contains, the kind of trees and the ideas of the planter. Usually they should be given a goodly distance. A table of usual planting distances is given on the inside back page.

Care of Trees on Arrival. When the trees arrive, if everything is in readiness, they may be taken directly to the field and set out, taking the trees from the boxes as needed. If the number is large, or there is a delay of more than a few days, it is best to open up the boxes or bales and heel-in the trees. This is done by digging a trench deep enough to accommodate the roots nicely, straight down on one side, sloping out to the ground-level on the other. In this trench place the roots, the tops in slanting position, cover with earth, packing well among the roots, use some water, and cover the tops with packing material, straw or grass, to shade them. From this heeling-in place they may be taken for planting, and carefully protected from the sun with damp burlap until placed in the holes.

Digging Holes—Fertilizers. It is best to dig the holes just in advance of planting to prevent drying or baking; also loss of moisture. The holes should be made 6 inches wider and deeper than necessary to accommodate the roots. Place the topsoil in a pile by itself when the holes are dug. Commercial fertilizer analyzing about 6 per cent phosphoric acid, 4 per cent ammonia, 3 per cent potash, may be used

at the rate of one-half to one pound per tree, thoroughly mixed with the topsoil in filling in around the roots. We do not recommend the use of stable manure in the holes at time of planting.

Pruning. Some kinds of nursery trees must be pruned before shipping. Others are not pruned. It is a safe rule with practically all plants that the tops and broken roots should be cut back before planting. For years it has been a part of our nursery practice to prune nearly all stock lifted from the open ground before shipping.

Setting the Trees. Set the trees the same depth they stood in the nursery rows. The exact point can be determined by the earth-marks on the "collar." Citrus trees, particularly, are very much injured by too deep planting, and it is a safe rule with all trees and shrubs to set them a little higher than they grew rather than lower. Spread out the roots carefully by hand, and pack the earth well around them. When the hole is three-quarters filled up, pack thoroughly with the feet. This is important. More trees are lost from loose packing than from any other cause. After packing thoroughly, and before the hole is quite filled up, pour in water, especially if the soil is dry. As the water sinks down into the earth, it helps to pack the soil in all the small corners among the roots. When the water has sunk away, fill up the balance of the hole, pack again with the feet, straighten up the tree and level off. If the weather and soil are dry it is often an excellent plan to bank up around the tree with dry soil. This prevents evaporation of moisture from the tree, keeps it steady in the ground, and is a great protection. This bank can be removed after it has served its purpose. Banking is a good protection against frost.

Terms of Business

Location. General Office and Nurseries at Glen Saint Mary, Baker County, Florida, on Seaboard Airline Railway, and State Road No. 1, 30 miles west of Jacksonville. Office and Citrus Nurseries at Winter Haven, Polk County, Florida. Visitors are always welcome.

Applying Prices. Orders for five (5), fifty (50), and five hundred (500) plants of a kind command the 10, 100, and 1,000 rates respectively, regardless of assortment.

Cash or satisfactory reference must accompany all orders for immediate shipment, unless the party ordering has an account. On orders booked in advance of the shipping season, 25 per cent down, with the balance due when the shipping season opens, will be required.

Be Sure to state clearly when ordering how you wish shipment made—Parcel Post, Express, or Freight. Lacking this information, we will use our best judgment as to method of forwarding. On orders for shipment by Parcel Post, add 25 per cent to the list-price to cover cost of packing and post-age. Please use our order blanks—additional ones will be mailed upon request.

Substitution. It is our desire to furnish stock exactly as ordered. On orders for commercial plantings, substitution of varieties will not be made without permission from customer. On small orders, items which we are unable to supply will be omitted unless we are instructed to substitute.

We Guarantee all stock sent out to be well rooted, well grown, true to name, properly packed, and shipped according to instructions. Our liability under the foregoing guaranty is limited in amount to the original price received.

Claims. If, by any possibility, errors should occur, they will be promptly rectified if claim is made within ten days after the receipt of the goods. Our responsibility ceases upon delivery of nursery stock in good order to the public carrier.

SPECIAL ORDER SPACE FOR TEMPLE ORANGE TREES

To protect myself and other purchasers of Temple Orange Trees against the competition of inferior fruit sold under the same name, and to protect you in the right to exclusively propagate and distribute this orange, and in consideration of the fact that you are to supply me the trees ordered above, I agree not to sell or give away, or to permit anyone else to take any scions, buds, or cuttings from these trees, or from their progeny, for a period of twenty-five years.

I further agree not to sell or give any of these trees away, and in case of disposition of property on which the trees are planted, I obligate myself to make this agreement a condition of the transfer.

Signed _____

Signed.

Explanation of the Order Sheet and Protection Agreement Printed Above

You will note in the order blank herewith a clause binding you not to dispose of any budwood of the trees of the Temple orange or of the trees themselves.

This agreement is both for your protection and for ours. We regard it of just as much importance, if not more, from your standpoint as from ours, and believe you will agree with us.

If the propagation and distribution of trees of this orange are not confined to a single responsible, dependable channel, all sorts and kinds of so-called Temple oranges will be offered within a few seasons.

The fruit of some of these strains, if indeed not all of it, except the original from our nurseries, will be inferior, and when this poorer fruit is marketed under the Temple name it will have a tendency to lower the prices offered for true Temple oranges.

By the restrictions we are placing on the sale of Temple budwood and trees, we are endeavoring, just as far as possible, to protect our customers against this condition. You know that the fruit of the true Parson Brown or Pineapple orange, for instance, does not sell as well as it would if there were none of the false strains in the market.

This Agreement providing against the sale of budwood also is for our protection against unfair competition. We have thoroughly tested out this fruit and are propagating trees under conditions which assure you that they are healthy, true to name and first class in every way. It is but common fairness and simple justice that all selling rights in the Temple orange should be our property.

Respectfully submitted,

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES COMPANY

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Oranges on common stocks . . .	25 to 30 ft. each way	Pears, Pineapple	25 to 35 ft. each way
Oranges on <i>C. trifoliata</i>	18 to 20 ft. each way	Pears, General varieties	20 to 25 ft. each way
Kumquats	10 to 12 ft. each way	Grapes, Bunch varieties	8 to 10 ft. each way
Peaches and Apples	18 to 20 ft. each way	Grapes, Muscadine type	18 to 25 ft. each way
Plums	15 to 18 ft. each way	Figs	12 to 15 ft. each way
Japan Persimmons	15 to 20 ft. each way	Pecans	40 to 50 ft. each way

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
8 by 8	680	15 by 15	193	25 by 25	69
9 by 9	537	16 by 16	170	30 by 30	48
10 by 10	435	17 by 17	150	35 by 35	35
11 by 11	360	18 by 18	134	40 by 40	27
12 by 12	302	19 by 19	120	45 by 45	21
13 by 13	257	20 by 20	108	50 by 50	17
14 by 14	222	22 by 22	90		

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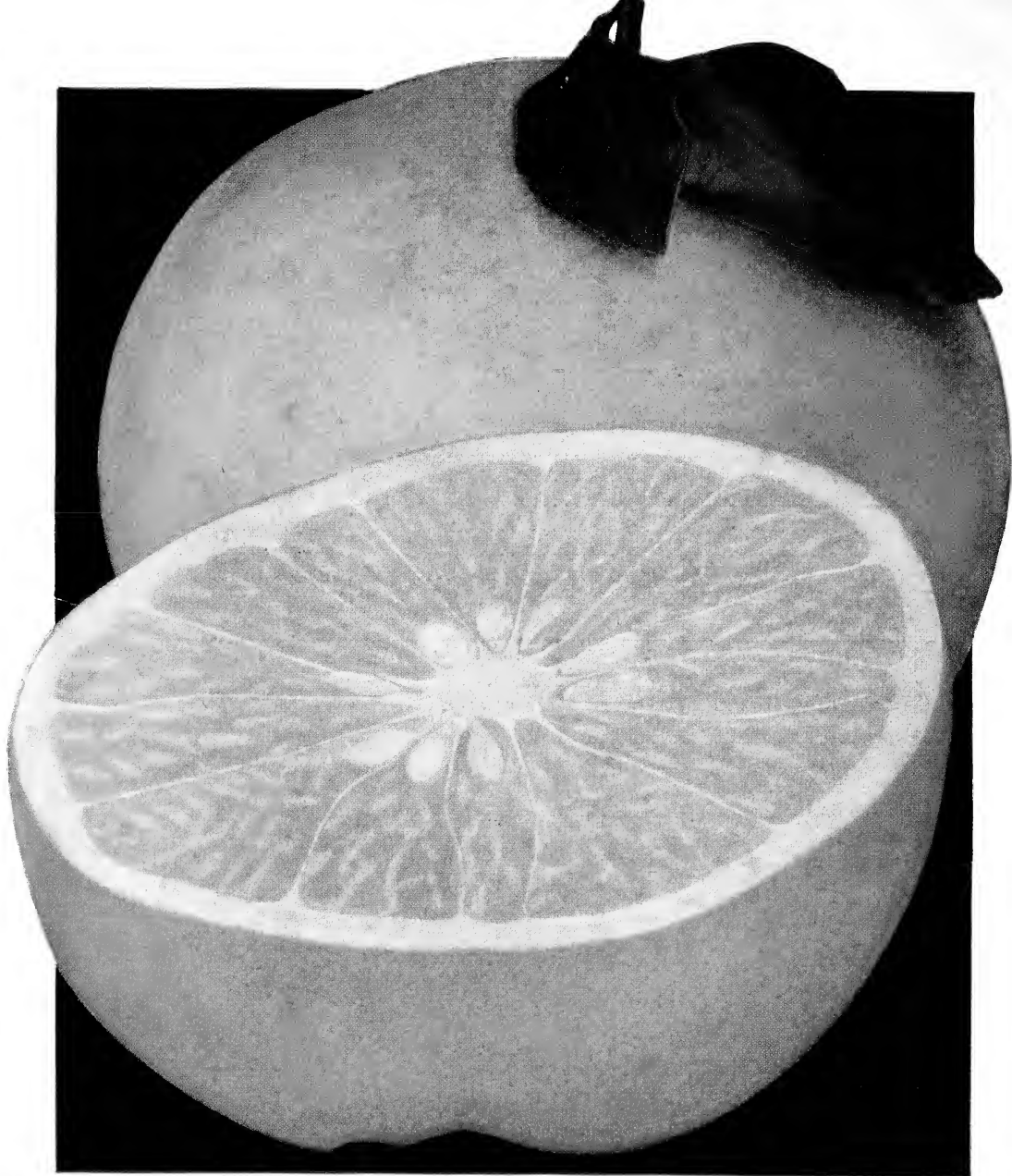
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GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA